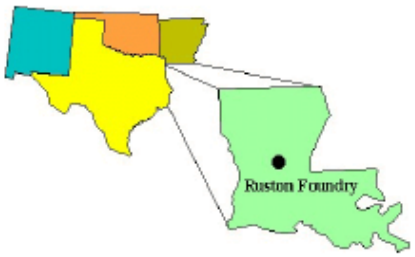
RUSTON FOUNDRY SUPERFUND SITE
Alexandria, Rapides Parish, Louisiana



EPA Region 6
EPA ID# LAD985185107
Site ID: 0604348
Contact: Katrina Higgins-Coltrain 214.665.8143
State Congressional District: 5
Fact Sheet Updated: July 2006

Current Status

The Environmental Protection Agency is working with the potentially responsible parties to complete negotiations for work to be completed during the remedial design and remedial action.

Benefits

A Removal Action was completed in August 1999 and resulted in the removal and offsite disposal of drums containing 250 gallons of liquid waste and 3.22 cubic yards of solid waste. In addition, 4 tons of scrap metal and debris were also removed. This removal action eliminated unacceptable health risks associated with the liquid and solid waste stored in drums.

National Priorities List

Proposal Date: January 19, 1999
Final Listing Date: May 10, 1999

Location: The 6.26 acre site is located at 1010 Bogan Street, Alexandria, Rapides Parish, Louisiana.

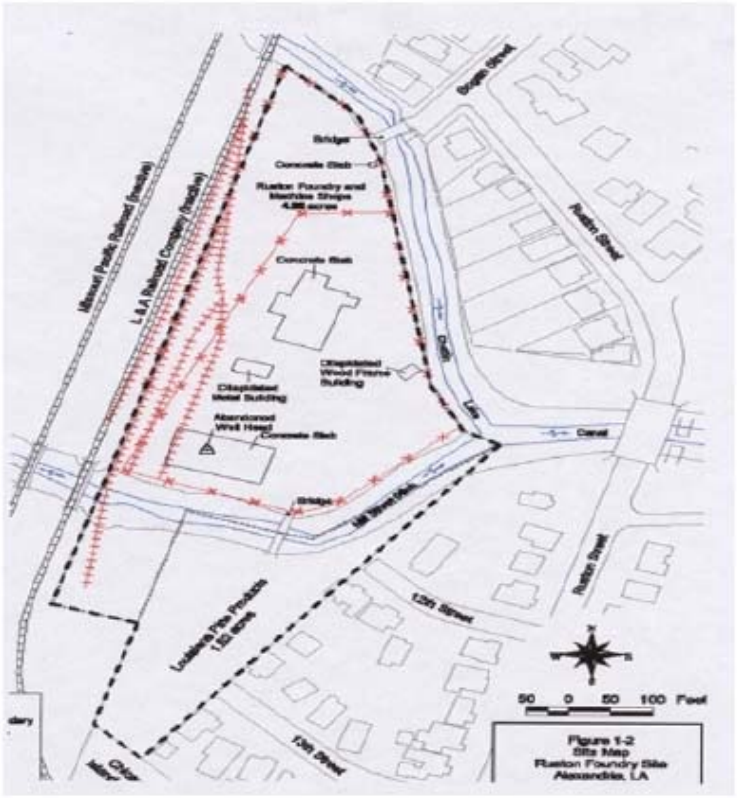
Population: There are more than 9,000 residents who live within one mile of the facility and more than 64,000 individuals who live within four miles of the facility. There is an elementary school located approximately .5 miles north and a recreational park located within .25 miles south of the facility.

Setting: The facility is an inactive and abandoned foundry that was in operation from 1908 to 1985. The facility engaged in foundry and machine shop activities and in the manufacturing, prefabrication and repair of articles of steel, iron and other metals.

Principal Pollutants: Site Contamination and estimated volumes determined from the Remedial Investigation and based on a Future Site Reuse as industrial are listed below.

- Contaminants — Lead and Antimony
- Hazardous Waste — Approximately 1300 cubic yards of slag
- Soil/Sediment — Approximately 1,766 cubic yards
- Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) — Approximately 22 cubic yards
- Underground Storage Tank (UST) — Approximately 5,000 gallons
- Building debris — Approximately 300 cubic yards
- Water supply well — One onsite well to be plugged and abandoned

Site Map



Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment

The human health risk assessment identified lead and antimony as the chemicals of concern. Lead is the leading concern at this site because during early developmental stages, children are the most susceptible to health risks associated with this metal. Based on the assessment and future site reuse as industrial, the cleanup level for lead in soil is 1400 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) and the cleanup level for antimony in soil is 820 mg/kg.

Record of Decision

Soil: The Record of Decision was signed on June 24, 2002.

The selected remedy is Stabilization and Offsite Disposal and the major components of the remedy are:

Stabilization - Approximately 1300 cubic yards (yd^3) of hazardous waste will be excavated and stabilized. The material will be stabilized until sampling verifies that it no longer exceeds the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) for lead. After verification, the waste will be disposed offsite at a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulated Subtitle D facility.

Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) - Materials will be consolidated onsite, contained, and transported offsite to a disposal facility licensed to accept ACM. Methods to control airborne dispersion of asbestos will be implemented during remediation. The estimated total volume of material is 22 yd^3.

Underground Storage Tank (UST) - The UST, its contents, and the surrounding petroleum wastes will be characterized during the remedial design to determine whether the contents will be cleaned up under CERCLA or Oil Pollution Act (OPA) authority. The surrounding polychlorinated byphenol (PCB) contaminated soils will be removed and disposed offsite in accordance with all federal, state, and local regulations. Total volume of tank contents is estimated at 5,000 gallons. The volume of associated contaminated soil is included in the soil/sediment estimated volume of 15,000 yd^3.

Building debris and water supply well - The onsite well will be plugged and abandoned in accordance with all federal, state, and local regulations. Portions of the Site will be cleared, where necessary, and the existing buildings and foundations will be demolished, removed and disposed offsite.

Soil/sediment - Approximately 15,000 yd^3 of lead and antimony contaminated soils and sediment will be excavated and disposed offsite in a RCRA Subtitle D facility.

Air Monitoring - During remedial action, efforts will be made to control dust and run-off to limit the amount of materials that may migrate to a potential receptor. Air monitoring will be conducted during times of remediation to ensure that control measures are working to regulate Site emissions.

Short-term monitoring - Monitoring of the surface water and ground water during remedial action may be necessary to ensure that runoff control measures are working.

Explanation of Significant Differences

Soil: The Explanation of Significant Differences was signed on September 28, 2004.

The selected remedy is Stabilization and Offsite Disposal with a Contingency of Excavation and Offsite Disposal for the Hazardous Waste.

The major components of the ESD that have changed since the 2002 ROD are listed below. All other components of the 2002 ROD remain unchanged.

Stabilization - Approximately 1300 cubic yards (yd^3) of hazardous waste will be excavated and stabilized. The material will be stabilized until sampling verifies that it no longer exceeds the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) for lead. After verification, the waste will be disposed offsite at a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulated Subtitle D facility. Stabilization may not be used if it is determined through a treatability evaluation that the contingency remedy is more appropriate.

Soil/sediment - The soil volume estimated in the 2002 ROD was based on the 150 mg/kg antimony and 500 mg/kg lead cleanup levels (CLs) as well as the exceedances of the synthetic precipitation leachate procedure (SPLP) screening values. The volume of soil exceeding both SPLP and the CLs was estimated to be 15,000 yd^3. With a change in CLs and SPLP cleanup values, there is a change in the estimated soil volume. The estimated volume of soil exceeding the 820 mg/kg antimony and 1400 mg/kg lead CLs is 1,766 yd^3.

Contingency Remedy - The contingency remedy is Excavation and Offsite disposal, which was presented in the 2002 Proposed Plan as Alternative 5. This differs from the stabilization process in that the wastes will not be treated prior to transportation and disposal and will not be disposed of in a solid waste landfill. Should it be determined through the treatability evaluation that excavation and offsite disposal proves to be the more appropriate method of addressing the hazardous waste, and then stabilization will no longer be required. Implementation of the contingency remedy will be documented through a second ESD.

Operation and Maintenance - Because waste will be left onsite above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure, future O&M activities, Five-year Reviews, and Institutional Controls (ICs) will become part of the revised remedy. Annual O&M activities will include, but are not limited to, Site inspection and maintenance, IC inspection and enforcement, and Site reports. Reviews of the remedy will be conducted no less than every five years to ensure that the remedy is functioning as designed, and remains protective of human health and the environment. The purpose of the IC is to ensure that the property remains zoned industrial and is only used for that purpose.

Site Contacts

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